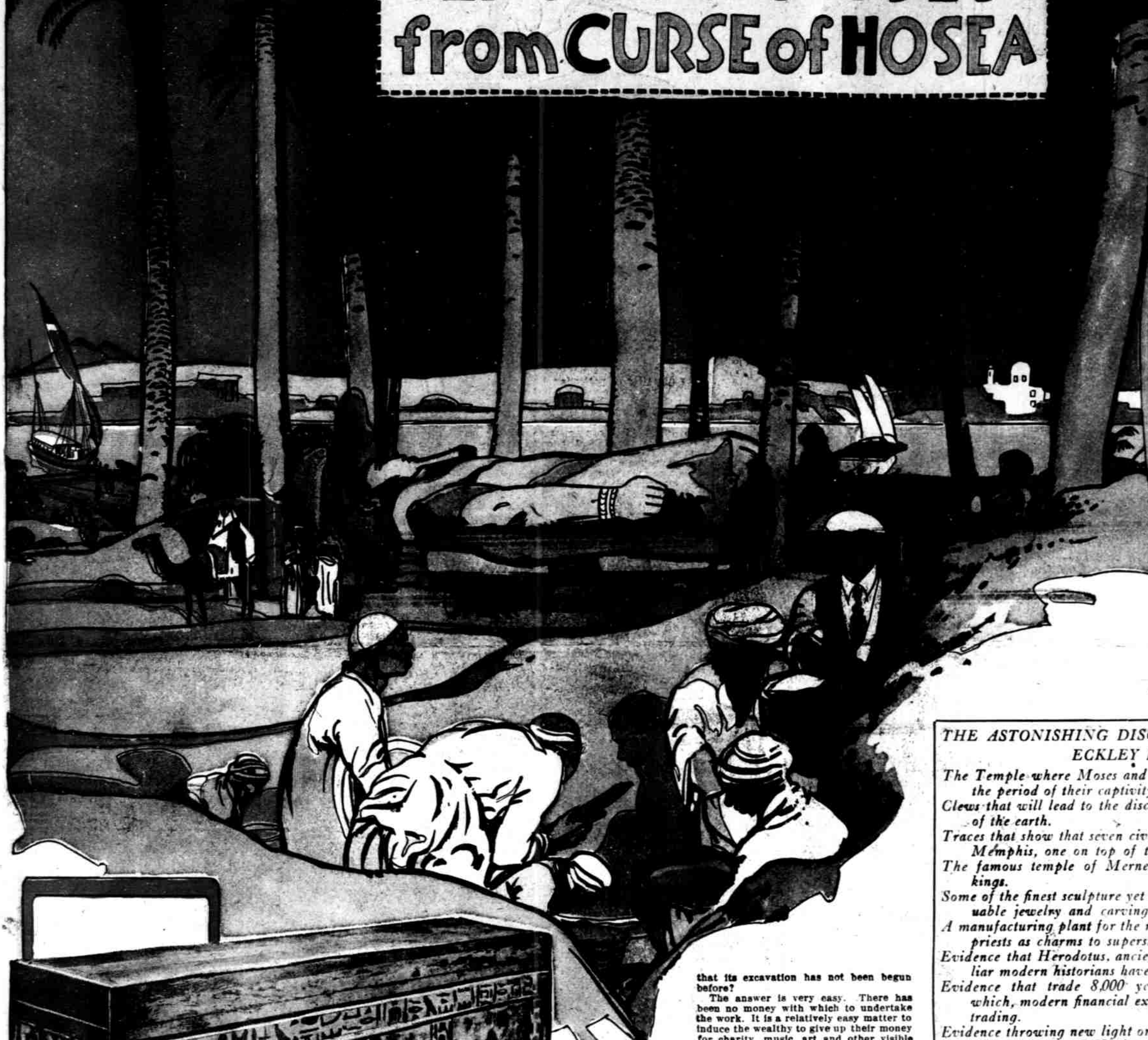


AMERICANS SAVE TEMPLE OF MOSES from CURSE of HOSEA



PAPYRUS CASE & MUMMY



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LITTLE did the prophet Hosea realize when three thousand years ago he thundered dire words of destruction at the Israelites for their sins and idolatry that an American expedition with pumps and a railway would bring to the light of the sun again the city, the buildings and the people which he had divined were doomed to destruction.

"For, lo, they are gone because of destruction," he cried prophetically. "Egypt shall gather them up, Memphis shall bury them; the pleasant places for their silver, nettles shall possess them; thorns shall be in their tabernacles."

It all came about just as Hosea predicted. Memphis, the grand old city of the world, once the capital of the world, the richest and proudest and wickedest city of the ancient Egyptian empire, certainly was destroyed. The palaces, the temples, the silver and other riches of the capital were buried under layers after layers of the mud of the overflowing Nile and the hot sands of the desert. The tabernacles were not only filled with nettles and thorns, but were buried scores of feet deep in the waste of ages.

But along comes a Yankee expedition and rescues the ancient town from the curse of Hosea and the earth which was slowly swallowing it up. It is the Eckley B. Cox, Jr., expedition, under the leadership of Professor Clarence S. Fisher, of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The finds it has made are absolutely startling and mark an epoch in Egyptian research.

The expedition has found the mammoth and beautiful temple of Merneptah, where Moses and the Israelites worshiped when the Egyptians held them as captives. It has discovered traces of races of the dead ages that have hitherto remained unknown. It has found evidence that Memphis is ages older than anyone has ever thought it was and that seven different civilizations had built upon its site. It has found also important sidelights on biblical history. In short, the discoveries that this Yankee expedition has made in ancient Memphis open up hundreds of years of history of the human race that scientists had long ago given up as lost forever.

Memphis was founded about 5,600 years before the birth of Christ. Menes, the first king of Egypt, made it his capital. Even at that time it was a flourishing and lively city. Undoubtedly

it had been in existence thousands of years before the dawn of recorded history, for even at the time of King Menes the Egyptians had advanced far in civilization.

Many scientists believe that the city was founded far in the dim past by races of whom not even a trace has been left. That the present excavations in the newly found temple will reveal something about these ancient and unknown races is the hope and expectation of every modern Egyptologist.

One thing about the Egyptians that makes the people of today love them is that they were historians. Their priests not only officiated at the mystic services but they were professional men in other lines besides.

They were doctors, surgeons, law-makers, astronomers, scientists and historians as well as the voice of the gods. They had a complete monopoly on all the learning of the time and being natural born historians they put all they knew down in writing and in the great libraries headquarters and in the great libraries which were established in this city were stored all the records of their learning.

In their own day these records were not known as history but as "the mysteries" and they were only imparted to a select few. When the famous Greek scholar and philosopher, Pythagoras, visited Memphis his renown was so great that it caused the priests of Memphis to open their mysteries to him. But that visit took place only six centuries before Christ and more than seven centuries before the temple of Seti I or Merneptah was built—a comparatively late day in Egyptian history.

If this famous temple gives promise of containing all these ancient records how is it, nearly every one has asked,

that its excavation has not been begun before?

The answer is very easy. There has been no money with which to undertake the work. It is a relatively easy matter to induce the wealthy to give up their money for charity, music, art and other visible things in their own land. But to induce a millionaire to part with tens of thousands of dollars merely because some mild-mannered and bespectacled Egyptologist is inclined to think that under the dust of some far away land lie records that may tell something of a still farther away people whom he thinks may have existed in an entirely different matter.

A very interesting example is given by the present expedition which uncovered the new temple. It not only had to pay high salaries to the members of the expedition but it also had to build a railway and install a pumping station before it could proceed with its work.

Memphis is across the river from Cairo and when its power declined after the Romans occupied it it was covered for century after century by the overflow of the Nile and the sands of the desert. All this accumulation of years had to be removed by a railway and pumps kept going to keep the excavation holes dry before the work of the real scientists could begin. From what has already been discovered it looks as if Memphis, like Troy, will be found to be a seven-story city with one civilization literally building on its predecessor.

Egyptian history shows that in the time of Seti I the foremost city in the world was Memphis. It was not only a royal city, the home of Egyptian kings, but it was the center of the commerce of the world of that day.

It stretched along the Nile for a distance of eight miles and extended inland four miles. From the bosom of the Nile its commerce extended to the Mediterranean and it tapped the long caravan trails of the Babylonian territory. After the conquest of Alexander Thebes eclipsed it in prestige for a time and at other times it was overshadowed by cities nearer Ethiopia. Nevertheless Memphis is as much Egypt as London is England.

When the Romans came, however, Memphis began its permanent decline. Alexandria and other newer cities took its trade. Its ruin was completed by the Moslem conquest. Of recent years

**THE ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES OF THE
ECKLEY B. COXE, JR., EXPEDITION**

The Temple where Moses and the Hebrews worshiped during the period of their captivity.

Clews that will lead to the discovery of hitherto unknown races of the earth.

Traces that show that seven civilizations built upon the site of Memphis, one on top of the other.

The famous temple of Merneptah, the home of the Egyptian kings.

Some of the finest sculpture yet unearthed and 4,000 pieces of valuable jewelry and carvings.

A manufacturing plant for the making of amulets, sold by the priests as charms to superstitious Egyptians.

Evidence that Herodotus, ancient Greek historian, was not the liar modern historians have said he was.

Evidence that trade 8,000 years ago was carried on by barter, which, modern financial experts claim, is the rightful way of trading.

Evidence throwing new light on biblical history and showing that the Amorites and Hittites played unsuspectedly large parts in the dead ages.

this once proud city has served only as a stone quarry.

The present expedition devoted the first few months of its work to the burial grounds of the old Egyptian kings near the pyramids of Gizeh. Then work was begun to find the palace of the kings of Memphis. The time was ripe for such a tremendous and ambitious undertaking. The British government had canceled the German and Austrian concessions and this left a large number of experienced and skillful workmen unemployed. The expedition had little difficulty in getting the number of men needed which in the end amounted to 180.

The first work of the expedition was to dig a test trench at an old Roman wall. The site of the operation resembled a sand dune backed by a grove of palm trees. Some years before another Egyptologist, Prof. Petrie, had worked in this vicinity, but although his trenches were dug everywhere he had merely scratched the surface.

It did not take long to discover that the spot for the beginning of the excavations had been well chosen. Very soon in the operations a wall of such dimensions was discovered that Fisher, who himself is an architect, felt sure it was part of the palace which he was seeking.

Near the old Roman work he had also noted two columns which had been uncovered by Prof. Petrie and they were of sufficient size to indicate that they belonged to some large building, so he set his men to uncovering them. The result was not the discovery of the royal palace he was seeking, but of the temple of Seti I or Merneptah.

The difficulties of the work multiplied the farther he went below the surface. The railroad had to be built to haul away the great amount of earth he was taking out. Then at a certain

depth the seepage of the Nile began to be encountered. It made necessary the installation of the pumping system to drain the chambers opened by his excavators.

Despite the tremendous difficulties he kept on until he had uncovered a large part of the temple. He kept his men at work until June and then laid them off until the fall season, for Egyptians will not work in the heat of the summer.

In the short time he had been at work he took out no less than 4,000 articles. Most of them were small objects like scarabs, amulets and stone jars. Among the larger objects are sandstone statues which are said to be some of the finest sculpture found in Egypt. In this respect the temple promises finds of sculpture of the first magnitude when excavations are resumed this fall.

Another interesting find was the discovery of a manufacturing plant within the temple. There were molds for making amulets and the like which showed that when it was necessary the priests could become good business men and appreciated the profits that they could make out of visitors to the temple.

The excavators made a discovery when they turned up no less than 100 human heads of various sizes, mostly in terra cotta. The types range from pure Egyptian to Ethiopian and show that Memphis was inhabited by many races.

The most valuable of these heads is a life sized one of the purest and best Egyptian both in character and in workmanship. It is thought to be the portrait of the king, as a projection on top of the head indicates that originally it carried a tall headdress characteristic of royalty. The sculpture is of such a high order it is considered the find of the season.